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The suggestion of Bishop Benevente as to the erection of a statue of Christ on the boundary at Puente del Inca was quickly carried into execution. As early as 1901, on the initiative of Señora de Costa, president of the Christian Mothers' Association of Buenos Ayres, one of the largest women's organizations in the world, the women of Buenos Ayres, who had already manifested the deepest interest in the new movement, undertook the task of securing funds and having a statue created. The work was entrusted to the young Argentine sculptor, Mateo Alonzo. When his design was accepted, the statue was cast at the arsenal of Buenos Ayres from old cannon taken from the ancient fortress outside of the city.

It was more than a year from the time that it was cast until it was placed in its destined position. In May, 1903, the Chilean representatives, bearing the treaties for final ratification, came by sea to Buenos Ayres. They were met down the river and escorted to the city by a large fleet of gaily decked steamers. For two weeks there was a round of festivities. While these were going on, Señora de Costa invited all the dignitaries present — cabinet officials, foreign ministers, newspaper men, bishops, generals, admirals, etc. — to inspect the statue of Christ in the courtyard of the college, and standing at its foot with the distinguished audience about her she pleaded that it might be placed on the highest accessible point of the Andes between the two countries.

It was not till in February, 1904, that the final steps were taken for its erection. It was carried by rail in huge crates from Buenos Ayres to Mendoza, then on gun carriages up the mountains, the soldiers and sailors themselves taking the ropes in critical places, where there was danger of the mules stumbling. Hundreds of persons had come up the night before and encamped on the ground to be present at the ceremony. The Argentines ranged themselves on the soil of Chile and the Chileans on the Argentine side. There was music and the booming of guns, whose echoes resounded through the mountains. The moment of unveiling, after the parts had been placed in position, was one of solemn silence. The statue was then dedicated to the whole world as a practical lesson of peace and goodwill. The ceremonies of the day, March 13, 1904, were closed, as the sun went down, with a prayer that love and kindness might penetrate the hearts of men everywhere.

The base of the statue is in granite. On this is a granite sphere, weighing some fourteen tons, on which the outlines of the world are sketched. The figure of Christ above, in bronze, is twenty-six feet in height. The cross supported in his left hand is five feet higher. The right hand is stretched out in blessing. On the granite base are two bronze tablets, one of them given

by the Workingmen's Union of Buenos Ayres, the other by the Working Women. One of them gives the record of the creation and erection of the statue; on the other are inscribed the words:

"Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than Argentina and Chile break the vows to which they have pledged themselves at the feet of Christ."

It is not easy to compare events and say which is the greatest. But taking it all in all, the long quarrel of seventy years which it closed, the arbitration of the boundary dispute, the general treaty of arbitration and the practical disarmament which preceded it, the remarkable transformation of public opinion expressed in its consummation, and the sublime prophecy of peace for the future which it gives not only for Chile and Argentina but for the whole world, the erection of the Christ of the Andes stands without parallel among the events of recent years.

### Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society.

The Seventy-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society will be held in Boston on the 18th day of May, the sixth anniversary of the opening of the Hague Conference in 1899. Announcement will be made in the next issue of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, in the Boston press, and also by private notice to all members of the Society of the place and hours and character of the meetings and the names of the persons who will speak. In view of the remarkable progress of the movement during the year, as evidenced by the great Peace Congress at Boston, the Interparliamentary Conference at St. Louis, the numerous arbitration treaties signed, the large accession of new members to the Society, etc., it is expected that this will be one of the most important and influential annual meetings of the organization ever held. It is expected that steps will then be taken to greatly strengthen and widen the Society's work, the details of which will in due time be made known.

### Editorial Notes.

The letter of General Grant in which his famous words, "Let us have peace," were first used, has been discovered. The *American Law Review* for January-February, 1905, page 106 says:

"The celebrated 'Let us have peace' letter of General Grant was unearthed the other day by some workmen in a cellar at Hartford. The letter was written by General Grant on military headquarters' paper, with the printed words scratched out. It was addressed to General